

سليم دقسيه في نظرية الاحتمالات
 حساب رياضيات، ف (١٥ - ١٦)

ص: (٥٠ درجة)

(١) لدينا $f(x) = 1, x \in [0, 1]$ عندئذ:

١) $g_y(y) = f_y(x) \left| \frac{dx}{dy} \right|_{x=y} = e^{-y}, y > 0$ (٣) $\lambda = 1$ $y \leq 0$

٢) $F_y(y) = 1 - e^{-y}, y > 0$ (٣)

٣) $M_z(t) = M_{Z_1}(t) = (M_y(t))^n = (1-t)^n$ (٦) $M_y(t) = (1-t)$ n متغير مستقل، الثاني n

٣) $P(Y > 1) = 1 - F_y(1) = 1 - (1 - e^{-1}) = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$ (٣)

٥) $E(3Z) = 3Ez = 3 \frac{1}{\lambda} = 3n$ (٢) $V(3Z) = 9V(Z) = 9n$ (٢)

٦) $M_w(t) = E e^{t \ln \left(\frac{1-x}{x} \right)} = E (1-x)^t x^{-t} = \int_0^1 x^{t-1} (1-x)^{t-1} dx = \frac{1}{2} (1-t, t)$ (٢)

٧) $EY_1 Y_2 = EY_1 EY_2 = (1)(1) = 1$ (٣), $M_{Y_1, Y_2}(t_1, t_2) = (1-t_1)(1-t_2)$ (٣)

$p(y_1, y_2) = p(y_1, y_2) = 1$ (١)

٢) $P(y_1, y_2) = F_y(y_1) F_y(y_2) = (1 - e^{-y_1})(1 - e^{-y_2}), y_1 > 0, y_2 > 0$ (٣)

٣) $P(Y_1 > 1, Y_2 > 1) = (1 - F_y(1))(1 - F_y(1)) = e^{-1} \cdot e^{-1} = e^{-2} = \frac{1}{e^2}$ (٣)

٤) $g_u(u) = 2[1 - F_y(u)] f_y(u) = 2e^{-2u}$ (٤) $u > 0$

٥) $g(\beta_1, \beta_2) = p(y_1, y_2) \left| \frac{y_1}{\beta_1} \right| \frac{y_2}{\beta_2} = \frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1} e^{-\beta_1(1+\beta_2)}$ (٤) $\beta_1 > 0, \beta_2 > 0$

١) $F(x/y) = 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{2y}}, x > 0, y > 0$ (٣)

٢) $P(X > 4/Y=2) = 1 - F(4/2) = 1 - (1 - e^{-1}) = e^{-1}$ (٣)

٣) $M_{X/Y}(t) = (1 - 2yt)^{-1} = (1 - 2t)^{-1}, E(X/Y=1) = 2y|_{y=1} = 2$ (٢)

$V(X/Y=1) = 4y^2|_{y=1} = 4$ (٣)

١) $M_x(t) = e^{-2(1-e^t)}$ (٤), $K(t) = -2(1-e^t), M(\ln t) = e^{-2(1-t)}$ (٤)

$m_x(t) = e^{-2t}, M_x(t) = e^{-2t} e^{-2(1-e^t)}$ (٤)

$$2) P(X+Y=n) = \sum_{i=0}^n P_X(i) P_Y(n-i) \stackrel{(2)}{=} e^{-4} \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{4^i}{i!} \frac{4^{n-i}}{(n-i)!} \stackrel{(2)}{=} e^{-4} \frac{4^n}{n!}, n=0,1,\dots$$

$$P(X=K/X+Y=n) = \frac{P(X=K)P(Y=n-K)}{e^{-4} \frac{4^n}{n!}} \stackrel{(2)}{=} \frac{e^{-4} \frac{4^K}{K!} e^{-4} \frac{4^{n-K}}{(n-K)!}}{e^{-4} \frac{4^n}{n!}} \stackrel{(2)}{=} \frac{n!}{K!(n-K)!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^K \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-K} \stackrel{(2)}{=} \binom{n}{K} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n, K=0,1,\dots,n$$

$$\psi_X(t) = e^{-2|t|}, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$1) f_X(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{4+t^2}, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$2) F_X(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan \frac{t}{2}, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$3) \varphi_{\frac{X}{n}}(t) = \left(\psi_X\left(\frac{t}{n}\right) \right)^n = \left(e^{-2|t/n|} \right)^n = e^{-2|t|} \stackrel{(4)}{=}$$

$$4) F_{(X_1, X_2)}(x_1, x_2) = F_{X_1}(x_1) F_{X_2}(x_2) = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan \frac{x_1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan \frac{x_2}{2} \right), x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$5) P(X_1 < 2, X_2 < 2) = F_{X_1}(2) F_{X_2}(2) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{16} \stackrel{(2)}{=}$$